The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

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JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
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J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

Poetry.

UNTIL DEATH.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

Make me no vows of constancy, dear friend—
To love me, though I die, thy whole life long,
And love no other till thy days shall end—
Nay—it were rash and wrong.

If thou can'st love another, be it so;
I would not reach out of my quiet grave
To bind thy heart, if it should choose to go—
Love should not be a slave.

My placid ghost, I trust, will walk serene
In clearer light than gilds these earthly morns,
Above the jealousies and envies keen
Which sow this life with thorns.

Thou would'st not feel my shadowy caress,
If, after death, my soul should linger here;
Men's hearts crave tangible, close tenderness,
Love's presence warm and near.

It would not make me sleep more peacefully
That thou wert wasting all thy life in woe
For my poor sake; what love thou hast for me
Bestow it 'ere I go.

Carve not upon a stone when I am dead
The praises which remorseful mourners give
To women's graves—a tardy recompense—
But speak them while I live.

Heap not the heavy marble on my head,
To shut away the sunshine and the dew;
Let small blooms grow there, and the grasses wave,
And rain drops fitter through.

Thou will meet many fairer and more gay
Than I—but trust me thou canst never find
One who will love and serve thee, night and day,
With a more single mind.

Forget me when I die; the violets
Above my rest will blossom just as blue,
Nor miss thy tears; ev'n Nature's self forgets;
But while I live, be true.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle, and merciful, and just!
Who, in the fear of God, did'st bear
The sword of power—a nation's trust.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done—the bond are free—
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose proudest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life, its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble hosts of those
Who perished in the cause of right.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Political.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Letters Accepting their Nomination by the Chicago Convention.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PLATFORM.

GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is General Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.—*Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:*—In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of my views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its trial. I indorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and purely administrative officers should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace. With great respect, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

COLFAX'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868.—*Hon. J. R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention:* DEAR SIR:—The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy, that my thanks are due to the delegates, as much for this clear, conspicuous declaration of principles as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept.

When a great rebellion, which imperiled the national existence, was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation, evidently was to require that the revolted States should be admitted to participation in the Government against which they had warred, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, not to weaken or endanger, the strength and power of the nation. Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rule; that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority, or to destroy the national unity.

This principle has been the pole star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the Congressional policy your convention so cordially endorsed. Baffled by Executive opposition and persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication. More clearly, too, than ever before does the nation recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and the weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful.

I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard, as though they were native born. Our whole people are foreigners or descendants of foreigners, and our fathers established by arms a right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing by oaths of allegiance to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance as claimed abroad is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light.

Our National cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to their adopted land have been sealed in the life blood of thousands upon thousands. Should we not, then, be faithless to the dead, if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which, side by side with the native born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives?

It was fitting, too, that the representatives of party which had proved so true to national duty in time of war should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance untarnished of the national power, national credit, and good faith as regards its debt, the cost of our national existence. I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude is acknowledged to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction, the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyalty.

The demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government, the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world who long for the liberty we here enjoy, and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest. Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican party slavery would today cast its baleful shadows over the Republic. If there had been no Republican party a free press and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as ten years ago.

If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of no coercion was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the Republican party daring to risk the odium of tax and draft laws, our flag could not have been kept flying in the field till the long hoped for victory came. Without a Republican party the civil rights bill, the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble and the defenceless as well as to the strong, would not be to-day upon our national statute book.

With such inspirations from the past and following the example of the founders of the Republic, who called the victorious general of the Revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with success; and it will be a success which shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity, and progress South as well as North, West and East, and, above all, the blessings under Providence of national concord and peace.

Very truly, yours,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

NASBY.

The Impeachment Failure--The Feeling at the White House--A Dream and Moral Reflections.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1868.—The hapiest hours I hev enjoyed for yeers passed over me last nite. The failyoor to impeach filled me with joy inexpressible.

Thank heven! Halleloogy! Ef I wuz David I shood re-string my harp, ef I was Miriam I shood order a fresh timbrel, ef I was Herodias I shood dance afore the King! For we hev pervaled. Our shepherd boy hez met this Goliath uv radicalism, and and with weapons wich he took from his pouch hez conkered him. This rapsody hez reference to impeachment excioosively.

When the vote wuz announced ther wuz the wildest enthoosiam manifested. The streets wuz immejitly filled with the faithful. Baltimore and the cities further South hed vomitid all over Washinton. Mrs. Cobb, no longer in teers, hed returned, the pardon brokers, whisky spekilaters, and those who hed difficulties with courts on account uv irregularities in the currency they manufactured wuz all here and joyful. Confedrit Captains, Kernels and Brigadiers forgot their respective ranks and embraced each other in the public streets, the gray coats wich hed seen servis at Anteetam and Harper's Ferry made their appearance agin, the drinkin sloons filled up ez ef by magic, in fact, the sceen reminded me very much uv the revival uv the coz on the 22d uv Febrooary, 1866.

At the White House there wuz the most terrific exhilerashun. The President sat smilin serenely Sekretary Welles (blessins on his frosty prow) wuz ez lively ez the Dunderberg, and Patterson wuz normal. The room wuz crowded with persons eager to congratoolate the President on his success, and every minit congratulatory despatches wuz bein received from all parts uv the country, uv wich the follerin is samples:

Noo York, 10th.—We hev renooed hope. The country is safe. We are redeckoratin our clubroom. Portrates uv Fessenden, Chase and Trumbull now adorn our walls between those of Fernandy Wood, Bookannan and Peerse. The city is jubilant. Hale to the noble eight!

Concord, N. H., 19th.—The Dimocrisy uv Noo Hampsheer send greetin to Noo Hampsheer's noblest son, Salmon P. Chase. We forgive and welcum him. F. PEERCE

Noo Orleans, 19th.—The city is ablaze with enthoosiasm. My old poleece is now paradin the streets a cheerin for Chase, Fessenden and Trumbull. Ez I write they are givin nine cheers and a tiger ez they pass the spot at which Dostie wuz shot. Judge Abell desires me to add his congratulashuns.

MONROE, ex Mayor.

Peory, Ill., 19th.—The circle which hez a interest in the handlin uv ardent spirits at this place congratulates the President on his triumph over his (and our) enemies. Ther confidence in the integrity uv the Senit wuz not misplaced. They consider the money they contributed to bring about this result well spent, and will promptly honor any draft made upon em for means to carry His Eggsilency safe thro the remainin ten articles.

By order uv the Circle.

The President promptly anserd this telegram, statin that no more money was needed to be yoosed for impeachment purposes, ez the contract with Senators kivered the entire eleven articles.

There were others from Morrissey, Val Lindingham, and others, all breethin the same sperit uvthankfulness for the result, and all acknowledgin indebtidness to the noble Republikens which hed brot it about. These come from my old Kentucky Home.

Halleloojy! I,ll hev my niggers agin

Thank Hevin! My son Josier is even now finding out their wherabouts. The Lord be praised! Hev alredy subjoogated three uv em. Bells is ringin and bonfires is blazin.

POGRAM.

The Corners congratulates yoo and the President. I Commence work to-morrer on the enlargement uv my distillery, which wuz suspended when the impeachment onpleasantnis wuz begun. All hale!

McPELTER.

Hale! all hale! Amid the general rejoicin, can't yoo borrer enuff to pay the bill yoo owe me? The Corners is blazin. Two niggars hev bin hung on the public square, and Pollock's store is in a state uv seige. The boys are bound to clean him out this time sure.

BASCOM.

Couriers jist in from toards Garretstown. Within ten minutes after the news reached em the Nigger Settlement wuz in a blaze and the two Burow teachers there wuz reported missin. Glory enuff for Kentucky.

PUNT.

"Why," sed I to Randall. who sat moody and alone, "don't yoo and the President share in the general exileration? He doesn't seem to be the least eggscited."

"Why shood we?" retorted he. "Doth the shepherd go into spasms over the sheep he hez safe in his fold? The fact is, our eggscitin time wuz sevral weeks ago, while we wuz a buyin uv em, and arrangin for this. The Black Crook is rather startlin to the beholder from the front, but to the manager who contracted for the legs at so much a pair, and arranged the tabloo, it aint so startlin.

"Thinkst thou the new programe will result ez the President hopes?"

"No, the new party can't succeed, no more than our last vencher did. It ain't made up uv the rite material. There,s more intelleck than sole in in it—more bowels than heart. There's Chase, Fessenden, Trumbull and Grimes. Chase hez ambition, Grimes hate, and Trumbull and Fessenden dyspepsia, making the ingregencies in the new organization half ambition and hate and half dyspepsia. Never trust a man whose stumick is out uv order—take no stock in him whose bowels is unsound. Intelleck is nothin, heart is nothin, unless there's a stumack under them on which to build, Chase has no conshence, Trumbull and Fessenden no gastric joose. Sich men alluz conspire and alluz fail. Still, I'm glad the thing's occurred."

"Ef it amounts to nothin, why glad?"

"Becoz it lets Johnson and me out. When Arnold went back on his countrymen, his countrymen forgot Joodis Iskariot; when Aron Burr ariz, they to wunst forgot Arnold; Pierce drove Burr out of the public mind. Bookanan, made em forget Pierce, Johnson made em forget Bookanan, and now Chase and Trumbull will make em forget Johnson and me. That's what I was drivin at. Under the storm I shell leave for my quiet Wisconsin home and live in peece, for beside these later cusses I shen room up into comparative respectability." Good nite. All is well."

At a late hour I retired to my virchus couch, and fallin into the deep sleep which only visits the pillers uv them whose chonshences aint bothered much, uv whom I am wich, ez my conshence sheds convickshen uv wrath to come ez a duck does spring rain, I dreamed a most curis dream.

Methawt the Presidenshel course wus reely and trooly a race course, and the candidates hed to run that course, the winner uv the race to be glorified. At one end uv the track wuz a weighin stand and at the other the winner's post, which wuz the White House, The runners wuz to carry the candidates for Vice President and sich other weights ez their backers shood put onto em.

The Republicans hed Grant on the ground promptly and ready for the race. He come up splendid. He wuzn't so mighty immence, but he wuz clean limbed, decently developt all over and showed first-rate in the back and loins. His trainers pulled off his shoulders a few little dead weights which some uv his injoodishus backers hed chuckt onto him, sposin he cood carry everything. Wade vaulted onto his shoulders and he wuz ready.

Our people hed some difficulty in selectin a man to run agin him. Pendleton wuz trotted out, but Belmont pernounced him unfit; McClellan next, but Vorhees objectid. Finally Chase wuz selected to run the appintid race, and he wuz brot to the weighin stand. To the naked eye he wuz a splendid specimen, and he came up to the stand so gallant that notwithstanding he carried in his hand a silver pitcher wich the niggers uv Cincinnati give him for defendin a fugitive from Kentucky, our people cheered vociferous. Tall, strong and muskler lookin, in good flesh, deep chested, broad-shouldered, strong backt, he wuz ez perfect a specimen ez I ever beheld, and all felt confident that he would hev no trouble in beatin his opponent out uv site. He come up to the stand gorgeous, accompanied by Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes, Johnson, and sich, who hed him in tow.

At this pint Vallandygum, Peers, Vorhees, Morrissey and Wood, who hed charge uv our arrangements, took him in hand, "We must prepare our man," sed they.

"Take orf this ablishin coat," sed Voorhees.

"And this imparshel suffrage vest," sed Morrissey, "the nigger hezn't the moral qualifications for the ballot."

"And this free soil shirt," sed Wood.

"And that anti-fugitive slave law wig," sed Voorhees.

"And them ekal justis shoulder-braces," sed Peerse.

"And them humanitarian pants," shreeked Wood.

"We can't abide none uv these things," yelled the crowd. "Peel! peel! All uv these you got from the ablishnists, free-soilers and Republicans. We'll none uv 'em."

The silver pitcher he carried in his hand they trampled into the mud, and one by one the obnoxious garments wuz pulled off from him. Heavens! wat a change. Ez they wuz removed he shrunk. When the coat wuz taken off be wuzn't so broad and massive; when the vest wuz gone he wuz positively flat chested; when the shoulder-braces wuz removed he became humpbacked; and when the pants wuz snaked off he stood afore us the merest skeleton I ever beheld—a weak, shaky wheezin skeleton. Our folks looked disappointed, but it wuz too late to change. A loose two-sided wrapper was thrown over him, Governor English climed into his shoulders, Vallandygum jumped into one pockit and Fernandy Wood into the other, the brass band tooted, the crowd yelled, he made one convulsiv start, but in vain. The stuffnin wuz all out uv him. His poor week knees gave way, his back doubled up and he came to the ground, every bone in him rattlin ez he fell, while Grant made the race serenely.

"My——," sed Morrissey, looking at the poor wreck, "what he got from the ablishnists wuz all ther wuz of him, after all."

At this pint I awoke, and wuz saddened. There's where our trouble lies. We hev to strip these fellows when they come to us uv all that give em any strength. Chase without his ablishnism can't get a ablishen vote, and the Democracy will vote for their own men in preference. Names ain't worth a ——any more, and men without principles ain't uv the slitist account. And that's what's the matter with Dimocracy.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

CONSPIRACY IN THE SENATE.

The editor of the New York *Independent*, who throughout the impeachment trial was a close observer of the proceedings, in the following manner gives his opinion of the seven recusant Senators:

The storm of indignation which rages in Washington against Fessenden and Trumbull is not on account of their votes against inpeachment, but on account of their concealment and deception previous to those votes. No just man would condemn either of those gentlemen, or any of their associates, for rendering a verdict according to his individual conscience, however such a verdict might be out of harmony with popular sentiment. But never in the legislative experience of the oldest Senator has such a trick been played on the Senate as that by which Fessenden deceived his own colleague, Morrill; Trumbull his own colleague, Yates; Henderson is own colleague, Drake: and Ross his own colleague, Pomeroy.

After the close of Bingham's argument, a majority of the court desired to proceed, after a brief consultation, to a final vote. To this Fessenden objected, in a speech which, for a man of his unvelvety temperament, was unusually and unconstitutionally bland—asking for a delay on the ground that he had not yet made up his judgement; that during the whole trial he had endeavored to keep his mind open; that Bingham had presented several points which were novel and worthy of further consideration, and that he wished an opportunity, quietly and at home, to re-examine the argument and evidence. After this speech, Morrill, his colleague, went round from desk to desk in the Senate Chamber, and privately begged for this indulgence to his colleague, expressing at the same time great confidence that Fessenden's views would be found not much out of harmony with the views of the majority of his friends. A brief delay was accordingly granted; after which, on Monday, May 11, the Senators were to compare views in secret session, and on Tuesday, May 12, to vote in open court. During Monday's comparison of views, to the amazement of all the impeaching Senators, but to the perfect knowledge of the Copperheads and their allies, Fessenden delivered a manuscript speech—voluminous, elaborate and technical—one of the most pains-taking and long-wrought papers which he ever produced—a piece of composition which, in the judgment of his brother Senators, must have taken him many days to prepare, refine and polish. This unexpected document instantly produced upon the minds of his compeers the painful but unavoidable conviction that he had solicited a delay, not for the sake of settling his mind, but for the sake of polishing his periods. Such a piece of sharp practice had not been expected from a man possessing as much pride of honor as Fessenden; and it filled his associates with mingled surprise, sorrow and indignation.

Meanwhile Trumbull had been playing a similar game. After telling his colleague, Yates, that he had prepared nothing at all, he rose twenty minutes afterward and gave one of the most elaborate of his speeches, delivering it with such tremor in his voice and such pallor in his countenance as to betray an unwonted and almost unnatural excitement. A thunderbolt falling through the glass roof of the Senate Chamber would not have more thoroughly surprised the Senate than Trumbull's announcement of his position. Down to the very last moment, he had successfully cajoled his most intimate friends among the Illinois members of the Lower House, who, after his speech, were so shocked by his deceitful behavior toward themselves that they almost entirely forgot the greater injury which he was inflicting on the country.

Ross, of Kansas, repeatedly and solemnly assured his colleague, down to the very last day before the vote, and repeated this assurance to various other Senators and members, that he would vote for conviction on the first, second, third and eleventh articles—a pledge which he so suddenly and strangely broke by acqitting the President that the whole city of Washington, on Saturday last, was in three hours filled with charges of his positive and downright corruption for money.

Henderson, as we learn, is to be confronted with affidavits alleging that he had positively agreed to vote for the eleventh article—a promise by which, if he had kept it, he would have delivered the nation from its chief incubus.

Fowler, who has lately worn the countenance of a man more crazy than sane, led his Tennessee friends (except Patterson) to suppose, down to Saturday morning, that he might vote for conviction. Certainly no man in the nation was more fierce for impeachment than Fowler in January last. Nor has any other Senator, by his Saturday's verdict, so thoroughly, absolutely and irredeemably stultified himself as this wretched man.

Van Winkle, of West Virginia, prepared and read to three Radical Senators a speech in support of the eleventh article, and yet voted against the article.

It is difficult for people at a distance to understand the intense feeling which now prevails in Washington, except in view of the dishonorable conduct which we have thus described. The old veterans of the Senate Chamber have been as much accustomed to losing as to winning battles. The loss of the eleventh article, if it had been beaten honorably, would of course have excited great sorrow, but no indignation. Senators have just as much right to vote against as to vote for a measure. But the Senate has been cruelly and basely deceived by men whom it had trusted and honored. It is for this reason that the present wrath rages. Better let the Radicals lose a thousand impeachers than achieve a single one by imitating the unworthy means which their opponents employed to secure last Saturday's victorious shame.

THE "WORLD" ON GEN. GRANT.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF HIS "SOLID PUBLIC SERVICES," THE "STEADINESS AND STAUNCHNESS OF HIS PATRIOTISM," AND THE "UPRIGHTNESS" OF HIS CHARACTER.

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would indeed have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that Gen. Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and Gen. Grant finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to Gen. Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and the solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts, nor affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regards as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious soldier.* But measure him by the usual Loyal League standards, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit of patriotism at all.*

The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that Gen. Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, of section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character of this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. Gen. Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the responsibilities of greater fame as a soldier.*

God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a decent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give and return party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way, and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.—From the New York World.*

OUR GREAT MEN.

The question is often heard, where are our great men? Political hypochondriacs point back despairingly to the times when the policy of this or of other nations was shaped by one or a few minds; when one thinker's words were received and followed by all men, more because they were his than because they seemed to be wise; and they call our days by contrast the days of little men. They despair of the future, because the intellect of a Webster is no longer heard in the Senate, the fierce resolve of a Jackson no longer rules the people from the White House, and the dictatorial judgments of a Marshall no longer frame judicial legislation on the bench.

There is a shadow of truth in all this. No one man now is such a centre of the nation's political life as was Washington, Jefferson Jackson in his time. On no man is the hope of a great party built, as it was, even within a generation, on Silas Wright or Henry Clay. All our habits of thought, all the tendencies shown in our contemporary history, forbid us to expect such times again.

Indeed, a great people are always jealous of great men. He who gains prominence among them is seen in the same "fierce light that beats upon a throne," his greatness exposed, his greatness lessened by standing in sharp contrast with our noble noble ideals. Hence the proverb that "Republics are ungrateful." Not that they will not appreciate and reasonably reward real service, but that they will not, like nations still in their infancy, accept ability for service and prostrate themselves in the enlarged shadow of greatness.

Whatever raises the standard of manhood diminishes both the numbers and the prominence of those who rise above that standard. The nations which accomplished most for humanity are not those which have the longest record of the most eminent names. It is in comparative barbarism that demigods arise; that one man absorbs the glory and the power of a people. It is in that millennial future to which, though it still lies beyond the very horizon of thought, each step in civilization brings us nearer, that we hope to see all men made equal, and all titles cast away,

And man be like man,
Through all the circle of the golden year."

Europe reproaches democracy as the mother of imperialism. Absolute government by the people tends, they say, to become absolute government by a chieftain. They point to the two Cæsars and two Napoleons as historical proofs. They prove only that a nominal republic, corrupted by generations of unjust spoil and fired by unscrupulous ambition that makes soldiers and emperors, has no existence. Cæsar is as impossible as Attila. Napoleon would be as powerless as Mahommed. Neither the passions which make such leaders, nor those which follow them, are ever awakened. Was Alexander born in Athens? Did Philip II learn tyranny in Antwerp? Is it fear or laughter that is moved in us by a threat of usurpation in Washington.

The need of the nation is not great men, but greatness of purpose and of action. Not a few leaders can shape this people's future; but a steady movement of the mass, with growing intelligence, patriotism, and character, towards the full development of its mental and material power; and it may not be long before all will recognize in the declining prominence of our foremost names, as the people become more capable of thorough deliberation and wise action, one of the most beautiful of those harmonies which everywhere characterize the history of civilization.—*N. Y. Post.*

Miscellaneous.

AUSTRALIAN TREES AND ALGERIAN DESERTS.

The *The Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In traveling through Spain and the centre of France there is nothing sadder than to draw a contrast in the imagination between the present treeless tracts and the vast forests which once covered the land. In Spain miles and miles of tawny, monotonous country go by for hours, as you sit in the railway carriage—*lingnes larges* for an artist, but melancholly to a thinker, as telling of baking suns and freezing winds. dangerous floods, sudden and violent changes destructive to humah life.

"The great question of replanting forests is now very much considered in Europe; and it is a most important question. Not only does the vast quantity of wood which is consumed in modern civilized life make it so, the question also involves climate and health. Those great inundations which cause such terrible suffering in France would be much mitigated, if not prevented altogether, if the hills and valleys were covered with forests; the seasons themselves would be less intense, the summers less burning, and the winters less freezing. To those who know the north coast of Africa it is clear that there is nothing more likely to rouse genuine enthusiasm than the prospect of clothing the hills with vegetation, and thus mitigating the terrible effects of sirocco, rendering that beautiful country more healthy in the plains, giving it the shade which it requires, absolutely producing rain falls, and increasing the supply of water from the springs; in one word, changing the meteorological phenomena, and adapting it for men and civilization. Dr. Bodichon insists that Africa has a deteriorating effect upon men principally owing to the irritating effects of the dry air and of the sirocco. And he moreover adds in his book that there the ground has done its part and that the tree must now begin its work.

"There is in Australia a wonderful tree, the Eucalyptus or gum-tree, which will probably be of enormous benefit to Algeria in this particular. It grows there as well as in Australia, and has this valuable quality, that, though it is a tree growing with extraordinary rapidity, its wood is of extreme hardness, and much esteemed for building and for the construction of vessels. It overturns all our ideas of the supposed relation between slowness of growth and hardness of wood. The Eucalyptus globules at fifteen years of age is as valuable as an oak tree of one hundred years. One seed planted near Algiers four years ago is now a tree three feet in circumference at the base.

"Mr. Trottier, a practical man, has himself planted several hundred thousand of these trees, knows that there is absolutely no difficulty in the operation. We have ourselves visited his plantations, and know also that many trees transplanted from his nurseries to the high hills above Algiers are growing marvellously. The Emperor of the French is greatly interested in the work, and has written to thank Dr. Muller, of Melbourne, Mr. Wilson and M. Ramel, for the efforts which they have taken to supply Algeria with seeds."

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Dozens of young men write us to this effect: "You exhort young men (and older) to quit the over-crowded cities and find (or make) homes in the broad, free country; but *where?*"—What section do you consider most inviting for those who take with them little more than stout frames and willing hands?"

To all such, we desire to say, once for all, there is *no* section which seems to us decidedly preferable to all others. We have seen prairie and timber as well interleaved in Missouri (along the North Missouri Railroad) as we could wish; and the whole region seemed just about enough diversified in altitude and the timber quite good. So throughout Eastern Kansas, but especially as we traveled southward from Wyandot and Lawrence, it seemed to us doubtful if there *could* be a better country than we then saw. We have seen as good land in Minnesota, and in different parts of Wisconsin, as we ever want to see. Part of Western Michigan is still open to pre-emption, and is especially desirable for the timber that now covers it and fruit that it will readily produce.

For young men who are worth $1,000 each, we regard Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas as very inviting. Twenty such may buy for $10,000 an estate large enough to cut up into twenty good farms, and then have half their money left for improvements, &c. By settling together and cherishing a fraternal spirit, they may diminish by one half the amount they must otherwise invest in teams, implements, &c. We advise no poor young man to migrate South alone; but let twenty or forty go together, buy an estate judiciously located, cut it up, start a store, a blacksmith shop, a common school, &c., and they will double the value of their purchase in one year, and be in good circumstances within ten years. There are as cheap lands and as good chances to-day in the South as in the West; but a man worth $100 may squat in the West on a quarter-section in some section remote from present settlements, and *grow* into a competence; whereas we could advise no one to migrate

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

It is generally conceded that the press of to-day wields a moulding influence on public opinion unequalled by any other instrumentality whatever. The lawyer, the author, the teacher, each exercises a certain influence in moulding public sentiment on moral, social, or political questions, in his sphere. But the all pervading, everywhere penetrating, and continually operating power of the day is the newspaper press. On the editors of these papers and their moral integrity and political honesty depends, more than on any other class of men whatever, the political, social and moral condition of our country. This we believe every intelligent, thinking and observing man will unhesitatingly concede. How great then the responsibility resting upon those in whose hands is placed this great power for good or evil. Yet how little do the people, who buy and read and place in the hands of their children the newspapers of the day, regard the character either of the papers themselves or the men who control them. Men are careful as to whom they select as the teachers of their children in schools, extremely particular about their ministers, yet have no regard at all for the character of their family newspaper the most powerful instrumentality in moulding and fixing the habits, character, and morals of their children. When we take up the newspapers of the day we shudder to think how little this important matter is considered either by publisher or patron. The newspapers that may be read through in the family circle, without bringing the blush to the cheek of all who are not devoid of common modesty, may be numbered on one's fingers. The great mass of daily, semi-weekly and weekly papers large and small alike teem with unseemly and obscene advertisements, extended and disgusting police reports, minute accounts of crimes of every character, and everything calculated to pollute the mind, harden the conscience, and corrupt the morals of the reader, and familiarize him, whether young or old, with crime of every grade and character. Such are the messengers that, under pretence of giving us the news of the day, daily find their way to our firesides and scatter broadcast over the whole land an insinuating, silent, pestilential influence, that, slowly perhaps but surely, produces an appalling harvest of vice, immorality and crime. It requires no great degree of intelligence to trace a large portion of the crimes that now fill our prisons with criminals to this most fruitful source. We unhesitatingly declare, and that without fear of successful contradiction, that no more fruitful source of general corruption exists in the land than the vast mass of newspapers of every kind controlled and edited by corrupt men whose only aim is to make money out of their publications, without regard to the influence the exert upon the community. And further we declare that the fearful responsibility rests not alone upon the publishers of these vicious sheets, but also, and equally, upon the thoughtless or indifferent who patronize and sustain them. Reader, are you among the guilty? Examine your weekly and your daily papers and if you find any one of them falling in the class above referred to, unhesitatingly cut it off, permit it no longer to come within your door or be read in your family. If you do remember that you are contributing your portion toward swelling the tide of wickedness that already floods our whole land, filling our prisons with criminals and our alms-houses with paupers, and laying upon us all a tax more burthensome than all the tax laws that were ever enacted.

The New York *Citizen*, a Democratic paper, says that the Chicago platform is "so worded that Democrats can scarcely take exception to it, and the candidates so moderate that even Democrats might vote for them, if it were not for the party they represent." Had it the Democrats better improve the opportunity offered for joining the party?

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECHES.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Democratic journals are greatly exercised about Gen. Grant's speeches, and predict disaster to the country in the election of a man who, (they say) cannot make a glittering oration. One of these carping critics is Gen. S. B. Buckner, now the editor of *The Louisville Courier*, the chief Pendleton-Democratic organ of Kentucky. Editor Buckner sharply reviews Gen. Grant's style and ideas, and thinks he won't do. But Mr. Buckner possibly may remember one little speech or composition of Gen. Grant. It was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
CAMP NEAR DONELSON, FEB. 16, 1862.

To Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, *Confederate Army:*

Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. *No other terms than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.* I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Gen. Buckner called these terms ungenerous and uncivil; *but he made haste to accept them.* For once, at least, he clearly comprehended Gen. Grant's style.

Some time afterward, Gen. Grant was visited in his camp before Vicksburg by Gen. Pemberton, who was anxious to know upon what terms that city could be relieved from a siege just then pending. Here are the speeches:

PEMBERTON.—Gen. Grant, I meet you in order to arrange terms for capitulation. What terms do you demand?

GRANT.—*Unconditional surrender.*

PEMBERTON.—Unconditional surrender! Never, so long as I have a man left me. I will fight rather.

GRANT.—Very well.

But Gen. Pemberton reflected a little, and as soon as the full force of Gen. Grant's brief speech became clear to his mind, he, too, made haste to comply.

Again, on the road to Richmond, after the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Gen. Grant indulged in a speech or dispatch in those tolerably clear works:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting, and the result to this time is much in our favor.

* * * *I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.*"

We believe Gen. Lee was in no doubt as to the meaning of this speech. If he was, those doubts were settled by the next which we shall quote of Gen. Grant's speeches. The scene this time is at Appomattox Court-House:

I propose to *receive the Surrender* of the Army of Northern Virginia upon the following terms."

We need not quote the terms. It is enough to say that Gen. Lee very clearly understood them, and lost no time in complying.

Since that time Gen. Grant has made few speeches; but few and brief as they are, they are by no means so ambiguous as these Democratic critics would have us believe. His late and noblest speech reads as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentleman of the National Union Convention: I will endeavor in a very short time to write yo a letter accepting the trust you have imposed upon me. [Applause.] Expressing my gratitude for the confidence you have placed in me, I will now say but little orally, and that is to thank you for the unanimity with which you have selected me as a candidate for the Presidential office. I can say in addition, I looked on during the progress of the proceedings at Chicago with a great deal of interest, and am gratified with the harmony and unanimity which seem to have governed the deliberations of the Convention. If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit, and, the same will, that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform these duties to your entire satisfaction, time will determine. *You have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people.*

We have had four Generals in the Presidential chair, not one of whom was brilliant as an orator. George Washington, when given the command of the Revolutionary Army, could scarcely say "I thank you." The only real speech he ever made was written by Alexander Hamilton. Andrew Jackson was no orator; but when he said:

By the Eternal! *the Union must and shall be preserved,*"

he was very fairly understood, even in South Carolina. Gens. Harrison and Taylor were men of little oratorical ability, yet they made out to use intelligible English. Julius Cæsar was an indifferent speaker, yet there was solid pith in his "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" Napoleon (the first) was a wretched orator, and still men of every tongue found no difficulty in getting at the meaning of the few brief speeches he had occasion to make. There are other notable examples that "speech is silver, but silence is golden." These, however, will suffice; and as to Gen. Grant, we think our Democratic friends will manage to understand what he may hereafter say, quite as clearly as they did his humble efforts at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Spottsylvania, and Appomattox. Meanwhile, we recommend them to a careful study of his very latest effort—the brief and noble letter accepting the Republican nomination, the text of which is in these words:

To Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, *President National Union Republican Convention:* In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trails. *I indorse the Resolutions.* If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor *to administer all the laws in good faith with conomy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere.* In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, *to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong,* though an administration of four years. New political issues, not forseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative office should always be left free *to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall.* Peace and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the National debt. LET US HAVE PEACE. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

LAST month closed on the national debt seven millions of dollars less than on the 30th of April. So steadily decreases this bugbear of the Democratic party by honest payment, and we may be thankful as well as proud of it. Every million off lessens the chances of Pendleton and the repudiators. A few years of regular liquidation, and the cut-throat Democracy will not dare to breathe the propositions of dishonor and treason which have already cost us so much.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

The Democratic party is now in Mr. Micawber's expectant condition, waiting for something to turn up. To the Fourth of July Convention it looks forward with mingled hope and fear—hope that something lucky will happen, fear that the elements of discord will result in a grand row.

The Democracy came out of the war pretty badly whipped, and with the consciousness of having deserved more punishment than it got. In 1864, while Grant and Stanton were organizing the final victory, the Democracy solemnly declared the war a failure, and consistently nominated the man who had done most to make it so. But McClellan did not help the ruined cause. Since then the party has been like Japhet in search of his father, looking for a good candidate for the Presidency, with the moral certainty of finding a bad one.

It will not be easy for them to unite upon any one, however distinguished he may be. There is Brick Pomeroy, who wants the whole debt repudiated, and there is Mr. Belmont, who wants it paid. There is Pendleton, who would pay it in greenbacks, or not at all, and Seymour, who is opposed to anything which Pendleton advocates. There is Hancock, who helped to hang Mrs. Surratt, and the Abbe McMasters, who declares that execution a brutal murder of an innocent woman. Hancock won all the distinction he has by fighting against the rebels, and to him comes Mr. Vallandigham, the champion of the peace party, who protests against the nomination of a Lincoln hireling. A dozen factions are in battle array, each with their favorite leader, and there is likely to be a pretty fight when they meet in the New York Convention of July.

Then there are the Democrats, whose eagle vision perceives the weakness and unpopularity of the leaders of the party, and who are sure that neither Pendleton, nor Vallindigham, nor Hancock, can be successfully opposed to Grant, and who consider it policy to steal the Republican thunder. These are the gentlemen who would turn the party inside out, revamp it, abolish all its more odious features, and then present it, washed and brushed, as a free-will offering to Chief Justice Chase. But these astute politicians simply add to the trouble. In the first place, it is highly improbable that the Democrats could be induced to make the party sufficiently anti-Democratic to induce Mr. Chase to touch it. Mr. Chase is an old abolitionist, firmly convinced that the colored man should have the civil and political rights of the white man, and the principle of universal suffrage is one which he could never give up. Would the negro-haters of the Democracy sustain such a man for the Presidency? What support could he expect from the rioters of New York, who burned the asylum for colored orphan children, and who hung colored men to lamp-posts? What aid from the furious Democrats of Washington, whose rage at the election of a Republican Mayor by colored votes carried them into riot? The Democratic party can hardly afford to give up the negro hating bird in hand in the hope of getting the conservative bird in the bush. If the party should be "purified," and Mr. Chase should be nominated, Brick Pomeroy and his host of followers will bolt. If it should not cleanse itself—but we must pause in these speculations; the Democratic dilemma is distressing.

Must it come back to Andrew Johnson at last? Things have that appearance.—*Morning Post.*

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF METHODISM.

The Democrcy, through their widest spread journal, the La Crosse *Democrat*, sendeth greetings to the Methodist of the country. The occasion is the assembling of the Quadrennial Conference at Chicago, and the infamous document reads:

There is now in session in the city of Chicago, a nondescript, black-and-tan, rump Radical, politico-religious mob, known as the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church. It is convened nominally in the interests of the Methodist denomination, but really in the interests of the mongrel party, and with an eye to the interests of Grant, who is a candidate of the Methodists. It will remain in session until after the Chicago Convention, and will add its nasal whine to the chorus of damnabble discords that will hail the nomination of the azure-backed butcher. It is engineered by the infamous Simpson, Methodist Bishop of Philadelphia, who, in collusion with Gen. Howard, the other reverend ruffian of the Freedmen's Bureau, took possession of twelve hundred churches belonging to the Methodist Church South, and turned them over to the niggers and convict preachers of the North.

* * * * * * *

Roost high, oh ye feathered beasts, for the chicken eaters are come up to the great city.

Guard well the back doors to your gin-mills, oh ye dispensers of benzine, for the throats that are enveloped in white choklers are often athirst.

Look well to your four-footed beasts, ye that keep livery stables, for horse flesh hath ever a powerful attraction for the Methodist deacon.

Look well to your wallets, oh ye who travel in the street cars, lest ye lose the lovely patches of ragged paper that have symbolized money ever since the time that these nice shepherds have furnished inspiration for the political machine.

Look well to your mustard cups and spoons of shoddy silver, oh ye maidens who doth dispense the juice of the hop, for the bible banger doth delight to labor with jerkers, and the pockets of the brethern are capacious.

Mount a two-barrel gun within range of your clothes line, oh, ye that have much raiment, for the colporteurs have a weakness for square tailed shirts and embroidered under clothes.

Place none but tried men on guard tonight, oh, ye who set up free lunches for your patrons, for the hymn squawkers do go for all things which are free.

Guard well your watch tower, oh, ye publicans of high and low degree, for in beating landlords a Methodist circuit-rider can double discount the "oldest inhabitants."

And, oh, ye unsuspecting Methodist brethren of Chicago, hearken to our warning, and go mighty slow on your itinerant brethern from the country, for they will reneugne on you the first deal.

Brethern let us pray.

Such is the character of one of the widest circulated copperhead journals, and its articles are regularly quoted in every copperhead sheet in the land. A considerable club of subscribers for this infamous sheet has been made up by the copperheads of this town. How utterly depraved must be the men who not only take and read themselves but endeavor to increase the circulation of such a sheet. How can decent, honorable, respectable, moral men hold fellowship with the party that not only upholds, but loudly applauds such wholesale, infamous and outrageous abuse of one of the principal christian churches of the country? Let christians of every denomination read and consider.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN added to its list over thirty thousand new names in the month of May; an increase, excepting in war times, unprecedented in the Northwest by any political paper. It is a good, true, staunch Republican paper, and well up in the news of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE UNION DEAD—THE DECORATION CEREMONIES AT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1868.

Dear Inquirer:—Some of your readers are doubtless acquainted with the celebrated homestead of Gen. Lee, but few are acquainted with the solemn scene it now presents, and I wish to give a description of the place, and of the decoration ceremonies of the 30th ult., by the Grand Army of the Republic.

This is one of the most beautiful and lovely spots of which the old Dominion can boast, and lies immediately west of Washington and south of Georgetown, in the crescent of the Potomac. Extending from the banks of the river for about a half mile is a beautiful bottom, then the acclivity of the hill commences, which rises to about 100 feet above the level of the river, and from the brow of this hill extending westward as far as the eye can reach is a beautiful upland lawn interspersed with trees and shrubs that renders it one of nature's loveliest retreats.

On the brow of the hill and nearly enveloped in trees and vines stands the Arlington Mansion, the house of Lee, with its heavy columns and spacious halls, a worthy *vis a vis* to the National Capitol seen in stern magnificence standing on the opposite bank.

But here is not heard the sound of revelry or the carousal of chivalry, as of yore. They have fled forever. The dead reign here alone.

In and around this farm lies 70,000 loyal soldiers. Standing on the western portico of the mansion and looking westward you contemplate a scene never to be forgotten. Here in regular order and in solemn array, stand the pale sentinels of the dead, tellingthe humble story of the common soldier. Here are gathered the sheaves from Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Richmond, Petersburg, Ball's Bluf, and every other field in Virginia, where our reapers descended to the harvest of death. Here in one common tomb lie the bones of 2,111 Union "unknown" soldiers. Here the pale army of the dead have marshalled from the rocky passes of South Mountain to the swamps of the Chickahominy, and have come to lay them down forever in one solemn bivouac around the Capitol of the nation which they died to save.

"On fames eternal camping ground
Their peaceful camp is spread,
And Glory guards with solemn sound
The bivouac of the dead."

At 1, P. M., on the 30th, the ceremonies commenced. About 5,000 soldiers and gentlemen had assembled at the mansions laden with their floral tributes of respect.

General Grant and Maj-Generals Howard, Hancock, Logan, Dyer and Rucker, with their soldiers were there, and many members of Congress. After a thrilling oration from the Hon. J. A. Garfield M. C., and a funeral dirge by the 5th Cavalry band, the procession formed in front of the mansion and with solemn pace proceeded to the granite tomb under which rest the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers, where a circle around the tomb was formed of little boys and girls, orphans of soldiers, from the "Orphan House" of Washington. Here the scene was most impressive; the little children standing around in white garments singing an appropriate air, their tender voices trembling with emotions, betraying their early convictions of the truth of their loneliness, while gathering close around stood that vast assemblage with heads bowed before this costly sacrifice.

A solemn prayer was then offered at the conclusion of which the band struck up a funeral anthem and the little children together with Mrs. Gen. Grant and Mrs. Gen. Logan, decorated and strewed with choicest flowers, and tender hands, the tomb of those who have no friends but the Republic; the unknown but honored dead.

The procession moved on to the open field where far as the eye could reach on either hand extend the limits of this field of death. Here the memorable address of Mr. Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg Monument was read by Mr. Paine of Wisconsin. Then the soldiers dispersed throughout the field as far as the flowers reached, and tenderly decked the quiet mounds of these sleeping children of the Republic with Spring's sweetest offering.

Throughout the whole scene, and while fair hands were weaving a chaplet of flowers and placing them tenderly upon the brow of these sleeping heroes who died for liberty, truth and justice, it was fit that a hundred guns should speak in thunder tones the coronation anthem.

But these tributes to the memory of the slain are but feeble evidences of the unspoken gratitude a loyal heart must feel for him who laid his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism.

No marble shafts above them rear; no storied urns their dust enclose, but in the hearts of their countrymen they live. These are monuments more lasting than St. Peter's more enduring than brass or marble, which, not fell decay, nor all destroying time shall waste.

JUNIUS.

FROM HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON June 10, 1868.—MR. EDATURS:—Tim Ivins, we are sorry tu stait, has deceized. He departed from this life last mundy. Tim was genirally considdered a gud feller. He dide at the age of 24 years old. He went 4th without ary struggel: and sich is life. Tu da we are as pepper grass—mity small—tu morrer we are cut down like a cowcumber of the grownd. Tim kept a nice store, which his wife now wates on. When he drinked hisself, (which wos not seldum,) he ollers treetid we'uns. His vurchews wos noomerous to contemplait and magnificentto behold. Menny is the things we bot at his growcery, and we are happy to state to the admirein' wurld, that he never cheeted, epeshully in the wate of mackril, which wos allers nise and smelt sweet, and his seervivun wife of his bussum is the same wa. We nevur seed him to put sand in his shugar, tho he had a big sand bank in frunt of his hous; nur watter in his lickers, tho the cannawl wrun past his dore. Piece to his remanes:

POITTRY.

He dide in his bed;
A grate big buk he red;
A pray-er he loudly sed;
Then turned over on 2 his bed,
And sed he felt mity bad in his hed,
And in a minnit, durned if he did'nt die ded.

He is gon, and leeves a widder, 8 children, a cow, 4 horses, a grocery store, sum gud likker and uther quadroopeds to morn his ontimely loss. But in the spa-len-did langwidge of the poit, "his loss is there eternil gane."

JAKE BURNS.

[PRYVIT.—*Mr. Edaturs*—Ef youwill stomp the abuv on 2 yure valuable colyums, I will be obleeged. Send me a copy as I doant take your payper only after mi nex dore naybor has threw with his'n.

Yores, J. B.

[NOT A BEAN.—Ef yew stamp the abuv on 2 yore entertaneing jurnel, which is at yore optshun, send a coppy to T. ivins, consoled widder as she only gets mi next dore naybor's paper to reed wen Ime dun with it and hev nearly worne it out. Yores til deth du us part,

J. B.

[POSKRIP.—Ef you charge enny thing to stomp the abuv on 2 yore popelar and brilyant shete, sen the bil to the widder of mi dere expired frend, for I owe you more now than I am in enny hury tu pa, and I spose I am not the only 1 who treets yu in this wa.

Truly, J. B.

OUR Copperhead cotemporaries are greatly exercised about a presidential candidate. Hancock hung Mrs. Surratt and the unreconstructed rebels wont vote for him; Chase is an abolitionist, and the unterrified wont go negro suffrage; Pendleton is for repudiation, and Belmont and Morrissy hold government bonds and wont tolerate him. So it goes through the whole programme. Many are inclined to give up in despair, but the more hopeful still claim that they will be able to bring the party up to swallow Chase and negro suffrage. What a novel sight it will be to see Bedford county Copperheads advocating negro suffrage.

The Battle Ground.

Pennsylvania will be the battle-field on which must be decided the contest for President. Here the fatal blow to armed traitors was struck, and here must be inflicted the death wound to those heresies which still insist that secession is just, that the war for the Confederacy was right, and that the Southern States are entitled to be let alone. In a measure our government never was regarded as fixed, eternal as earthly things can be made, until the war for the suppression of rebellion proved a triumph. Ever before that triumph, the South claimed that the Union of States was a mere political understanding acknowledged for temporary purposes, which could be repudiated at will by any of the parties to the agreement. The war exploded these dogmas. Lee's surrender was a virtual and positive concession that the Government is a permanent affair, that its national authority is supreme in the States—that no State can set up a claim to do any act, or further any object at variance to the wishes, will, or laws of the National Government. State sovereignty, while it never had an existence in fact, ceased to be recognized as a theory when slavery was abolished. The war for the Union accomplished all this, or rather it prepared the way for securing all this through the right kind of political results. If the Republican party elects its President, it will have no trouble to make the Government, for liberty's ends and all the blessings of peace, a vast success. But if the Democratic party succeeds, the reverse will be the effect. It only needs a Democratic victory at the polls to make rebel defeat on the battle field mean all and more than what was sought to be secured by secession. This fact renders the Presidential contest an important struggle, and therefore both parties will make a great effort to carry Pennsylvania, because the electoral vote of this State will decide the Presidential contest, and fix whether the bonds of Union shall be of adamant or as a rope of sand. We have the votes, the stern and true Republican votes in the State, to carry Pennsylvania by at least fifty thousand for Grant. Can that entire vote be polled?—*State Guard.*

State School Home for our Colored Soldiers' Orphans.

The Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, Committee desire to make known as widely as possible through the State the following facts: A School Home in which all the colored soldiers' and sailors' orphans of Pennsylvania are to be supported and educated by the State has been purchased by the committee. Mr. Isaac S. Flint has been selected as its principal. The work has been approved by Colonel McFarland, State Superintendent of Soldiers Orphans, and the School Home will be open for the reception of orphans on Monday, June 15.

This School Home, formerly known as "White Hall" or "Bristol College," is situated in Bucks county, on the Delaware, sixteen miles above Philadelphia, and two and a half below Bristol, and one mile from Schenck's Station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. The premises consist of a commodious and substantial building, two hundred and four feet long, with thirteen and a half acres of excellent land, extending to the river, the cost of which was $14,000.

The widows of our colored soldiers and sailors who have already applied for the admission of their children to this institution will please have them in readiness by the 15th instant, and give notice of the fact to ROBERT R. CORSON, the secretary of the committee, and those who are desirous of making similar applications should at once forward their address to the same, at 711 Sansom street, Philadelphia. An agent of the committee will then call on them at their homes, in whatever part of the State situated, to assist them in making out their papers, and to conduct the children of all applicants from their homes to the School Home, free of expense.

All newspapers in the State not unfriendly the orphans of our colored soldiers are requested to publish this notice.

Mexican Feeling towards Foreigners.

Mexican papers are divided as to the propriety of encouraging the residence of foreigners in Mexico. Those who favor their ingress, argue that in the United States, and all South American republics, foreigners receive every encouragement, but that in Mexico they are regarded with the jealousy of Japan. No law, elsewhere, prevents a Mexican from entering into any honorable pursuit; but in Mexico laws exist to restrain and restrict, and sometimes even to prohibit, the free exercise of any business by foreigners. No man not a Mexican citizen, for instance, can become a broker of any description in Mexico.

It is urged that the present condition of that country is enveloped in gloom. It has a languishing commerce, the revenues from which are insufficient for the daily expenses of government; its citizens are impoverished by dessensions, and nearly all internal improvements are at a stand, forcing the population to rob upon the highways. The mines are but partially worked, the agricultural districts almost deserted, foreign residents sending from the country every surplus dollar, dissatisfaction pervading all classes, and the hydra of revolution raising its head in every quarter. Disintegration and final annihilation are prophesied as the result fo such an existence, unless good will is shown and every facility afforded to settlers. Above all, the hand of the United States should be grasped in frankness and cordiality.

GENERAL GRANT'S letter of acceptance, which just now is the target of Democratic abuse, ridicule, and carping, calls strongly to mind some of the homely papers of President Lincoln, whose publication was always a signal for a general bark from the whiffet press and small-dog politicians of the Opposition. Now, those unaffected messages and letters are classic—wept over by patriots and studied by statesmen. Almost every one will recall the storm of derision, raillery, and satire which greeted the last message of our martyred President—the smart sayings of disaffected triflers, the burlesque and travesty of the party and press who, through all the terrible years of struggle and trial, had not one earnest word for their country. As month after month rolled by, and the men and motives of the hour were revealed in their true light, the wonderful power and oppositeness of that production became manifest to even the unreflecting. So it will be with the letter of General Grant. Those who do not understand it will save their own credit by refraining from comment. The presumption is they do not understand the times. This letter we like the oftener we read it. Its plain sentences commend themselves and their writer. They are the honest words of an honest man, and will hold their ground against any mode of assault which Democracy or dilettant disloyalty have yet attempted.—*Press.*

WILLIAM D. KELLEY, who has so long represented the Fourth Congressional District, seems to have no opposition that will impair his prospects for re-nomination. Kelley is one of those men who should be kept in Congress as long as he is willing to serve, for the reason that his representation gives tone and reflects credit on the entire country. Bold, energetic, able, patriotic, and determined for the right, William D. Kelley is a man in whose acts it is safe to place confidence.

IT has leaked out in Washington, that Mr. Johnson intends to encourage the getting up of a statement showing that Mr. Stanton has mutilated the records of the War Department, the object being to create the impression that he (Stanton), while Secretary, was engaged in dishonest work. We do not doubt that the man who winked at the assassination of Lincoln will plot to ruin the character of Stanton.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN announces to his fellow-citizens that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination to the Legislature next fall.

WITH Grant in the White House and Colfax presiding over a Republican Senate, the peace for which all men are so anxious, will be insured.

THERE are loud complaints in the Democratic ranks about the conduct of the Indiana law officers in keeping Coburn and McCole shut up for the entire forty days.

PENDLETON contemplates an immense "outside" pressure at the New York Convention. His own escort, it is said, will number a thousand.

A number of persons in White county, Arkansas, have been poisoned by eating mulberies on which locusts had deposited their eggs, and several people have died.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN was, on Saturday, rejected in the Senate of the United States, as Minister to England.

THE crop reports from Arkansas and North Mississippi are very encouraging. The yield of wheat will not be very large, but of a superior quality.

THE floral tribute to the memory of the Union soldiers buried at Lake Mountain, California, attracted great interest yesterday, thousands participating. Colonel Baker's grave was first visited.

WHILE the Government is huckstering in ships and selling its war vessels at prices at least two-thirds less than they cost, there are ten thousand men employed in the different navy yards, at an annual cost of $10,-000,000. Secretary Wells sleeps soundly.

HON. GEORGE C. GORHAM, the newly elected Secretary of the United States Senate, was sworn into office on Saturday. He stated to the clerks that he did not intend to make any changes in the office.

A PARTY in Washington who has been sending out circulars, demanding funds from Federal office-holders, to secure the influence of the "National Managing Committee" in order that they may retain their positions, has been arrested for fraud.

THE Rebel Admiral Semmes and his brother, who are practising law in Mobile, recently asked the Secretary of the Treasury to forward them a copy of a certain document which they proposed to use in defending a client who was indicted for selling lottery tickets. Mr. McCulloch refused and the Semmes Brothers have written him another letter asserting their right as citizens to the paper in question, and making a peremptory demand for it.

AN advise of from two to five per cent, has taken place in Government securities since the Chicago nominations were made. This indicates pretty clearly a conviction on the party of the public not only that Grant and Colfax will be elected, but that the resolution in the platform in which they have givin their adherence respecting the public debt assures its payment in good faith, and according to the terms of the contract.

THERE is too much reading done for *amusement* and not enough for instruction. If the American people devoted one-third the time they now waste in perusing flash literature to reading works of instruction, examining subjects of importance in science, the mass of our fellow-citizens would be the best informed people that ever lived.

GEN. BUCHANAN, Hancock's successor in Louisiana, has ordered the arrest of the President of the Board of Registration in that State. The Board of Registration claimed to exercise certain powers devolved upon them by the Constitutional Convention, which Buchanan decided they should not do, and hence the arrest. General Buchanan is following out General Hancock's policy of opposition to the Reconstruction laws, and the Board of Registration was endeavoring to enforce it.

GEN. SHERIDAN, in a letter to Grant, under date 22d of May, thus incidentally speaks of the Indian quistion in the section over which he is placed. "I have no had a single depredation in my departmen since I assumed command, and I have the greatest desire to matain this peaceful condition of affairs. I have made a great deal of personal exertion by visiting nearly every post in this section of country in which the Indians were hostile last year, and in all interviews with the Indians was led to believe that we may be able to preserve the peace the comming summer."

THE Democracy daily exhibit the utter abandoned condition of their situation. The party is in a bad fix generally. It has no popular issues—no great ends or ideas in sympathy and unison with which beats the popular heart—and, as a sure sequence, it has no great men—no leaders of the people. This is why they wish to appropriate Chief Justice Chase.

GRANT makes a solemn declaration on, embodying a pledge, at the conclusion of his letter accepting the Republican nomination for President: "I ALWAYS HAVE RESPECTED THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, AND I ALWAYS SHALL." A man imbued with such a sentiment, is one best fitted to serve a great people. It is the spirit in which all American statesmen and soldiers must act, for in this country the masses rule, and those who are called to direct the Government are merely elevated to execute the will of the people.

IN the united States Senate on Saturday, Mr. Trumbull, from the conference committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill to admit Arkansas to representation in Congress, passed. The committee's report was in substance the bill as at originally passed the House of Representatives, with a proviso allowing the State to change its Constitution as respects the time of residence, &c., necessary for voters, but to make no change in the provisions prohibiting the disfranchisement of persons on account of race or color.

A VERY subtle and terrible fatal disease is now raging among the cattle in some portions of Illinois. Over one hundred head have fallen victims to it within the past few days. It usually kills in a few hours. No premotonry warnings are given, and although all the skill in possession of ordinary practitioners has been brought to bear upon it, it yields to no remedy or treatment, and is fatal in every instance. Its name and nature have not yet been determined.

Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio introduced into the House a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the re-election of President, abolish the office of the Vice President, and provide a more satistactory method of general election. The speech with which he supported his resolution indicates a thorough study of this subject, and the arguments, though new, have a force which attracts, if it does not convince. As a matter of public policy the one-term principle is right.

THE Washington *Daily Republican* is the only Republican paper in the United States that has adhered to the political fortunes of President Johnson. It has been one of his acknowledged organs at the National capitol. But the nominations of the Chicago Convention have proved too much for it. That sheet on Saturday morning last, came out with the names of Grant and Colfax at the masthead, and a strong editorial emphatically endorsing the Chicago platform and candidates, closing with the remark that "it is only necessary that we now say, in conclusion, that we approve the platform, and shall devote all our energies to secure the election of the candidates."

THE Copperheads have called a "Conservative" Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention to meet at New York on the 4th of July, to take action on the nomination of "Conservative" candidates for President and Vice President. "Conservative" Soldiers!—men whose hearts during the war were on the Reble side! It was precisely this class of "soldiers" to which the Rebs. were mainly indebted for every victory they achieved.

THE California *Farmer* affirms that the Golden State "can beat all the other States, and the world, in silk culture, and China and Japan besides. The bugbear about the cost of labor is nothing, for our expense in feeding is only one-quarter or one-fifth of any other place in the world, and we need no material cost or care for sheltering the worms from storms or damps. Everything is in our favor, and in less than five years we will export from this State to our friends East such manufactured products as shall astonish them. We can and will succeed in this great enterprise."

WHITTIER TO COLFAX.

Colfax!—well chosen to preside
O'er Freedom's Congress, and to guide,
As one who holds the reins of fate,
The current of its great debate;
Prompted by one too wise and good,
And fair, withal, to be withstood,
Here, from our Northern river banks,
I send to thee my hearty thanks
For all the patience which has borne
The weary toot of Bunkum's horn,
The hissing of the Copperhead,
And folly dropping words of lead!
Still wisely ready when the scale
Hangs poised to make the right prevail;
Still foremost, though Secession's hand
Be crushed, with scornful heel to tread
The life out from its writhing tail!
As wise, firm, faithful to the end
God help thee, prays thy sincere friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

MARRIED WOMEN, are those of them rather, who own property in their own right, seem to be a perpetual source of trouble to the courts of Pennsylvania. Every term they do something which calls for fresh judicial interposition, and ten years of heavy labor have not enabled our judges to explain to a woman what she can do and what she may not. It has just been decided that a married woman may not sell stock without her husband's consent, although his signature as a witness on the certificate of transfer has been ruled to as evidence of assent. This ruling shuts the doors of the exchange and gold board to the sex.

THE Dayton *Ledger*, Vallandigham's organ, thus disposes of the claims of several aspirants to the Democratic nominations:—"'Doolittle' is spoken of a 'Democratic' candidate for the Presidency! Doolittle! 'Rah for Doolittle! No. For all such candidates we should *do-little*, in fact we could *do-little*, if we were to try. Why not Van Winkle? We think we might *van-winkle* a little, if hard run. At least we could 'rip.' Or any other of the 'seven traitors,' seeing that we are a traitor ourself. Andy Johnson and Frank Blair, too, are spoken of! Who next? Who next? No, gentlemen, excuse us. If so hard pressed for material as to be forced outside of the Democratic party for a candidate, we are for Chase. If there is to be 'bargain,' let there be a consideration.' If there is to be a 'sale' let us have 'value received,' even if paid in 'greenbacks.' If for lack of brains we are compelled to fall back on an 'outsider,' let us see to it that we get brains.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

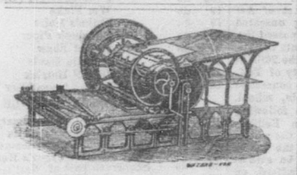
FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitel, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the very *best manner* every variety of sewing, such as

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

Local Affairs.

BRICK MACHINE.—Messrs. Benedict & Stroat have put in operation their new brick machine in what was formerly the "Shuck yard," and we understand it is working very successfully. From eight to twelve thousand brick can be made in a day, with six hands and one horse. John Herring, of Bloody Run, an experienced brick maker has the management of the yard.

LOCUSTS.—The seventeen year locusts have made their appearance among us in large numbers, and the air is made discordant with their cries of "Pharaoh." We see it stated that wherever they have appeared many of the hogs that were permitted to run at large died. It is supposed by many that the death of the hogs was occasioned by the eating of locusts. Our farmers might do well to bear this fact in mind.

ATTENTION.—The GRANT and COLFAX Campaign Club will hold its first regular meeting on Saturday evening the 20th inst. Persons wishing to add their names to the organization should do so at once. Let some one in each portion of the town endeavor to get every Republican in his neighborhood to join the club and send their names to us before our next issue, as we desire to publish a roll of members. Then to work, at once. Let there be no lagging.

THANKS.—Our soldiers desire us to tender their thanks to the ladies, who, with true patrictic and commendable zeal cheerfully contributed flowers and aided in making wreaths for the decorating of the soldiers' graves on the 30th ult. They brought their richest floral offerings, and most tastefully did they accomplish their work. Our ladies were true to the soldier while living; they honor him dead, and beautify his grave. This return of thanks should have been made in our last week's issue but was overlooked.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The borough authorities have, within the past few days, begun the work of macadamizing the southern end of Juliana street. This is well enough in its way; but the work should have been begun at the other end of the street. Will not the council at once proceed to the grading and macadamizing of the whole street so as to have it done before the opening of the watering season? The chief difficulty has been removed, now let us have the work begun and done promptly. We pray you city Fathers, deliver us from the pestilential dust and mud that have so long been the characteristics of Juliana street.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—On Saturday afternoon the 6th, inst., the vicinity of Rainsburg, in this county, was visited by a storm of rain and hail accompanied with a high wind which did considerable damage. The centre of the storm passed southeast of the town of Rainsburg in a northeasterly direction, the margin of the storm passing over the town. A new house in process of erection by a Mr. Swartzwelder, was blown to the ground, the roof of a building belonging to a Mr. Sheely was also badly damaged besides slight damages to other buildings and property. The timber in the course of the storm was nearly all prostrated and much damage done. A considerable quantity of hail fell during the storm, but without causing serious damage to crops as far as we have yet heard.

ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday morning of last week, a son of Mr. George Fetter, of Saxton, aged about ten years, attempted to climb on a passing coal train about a mile above Saxton, but missed his hold on the car and fell, and the train passing over him, killed him instantly.

—On Thursday of last week, as Mr Frank W. Amos, formerly of this place, was engaged about his engine at Saxton, in order to stop off escaping steam he directed a boy to push in the throttle valve. Misunderstanding him the boy pulled the valve out, which caused a rush of steam and boiling water upon Mr. Amos, badly scalding his face, breast and one arm.

HOUSE BURNED.—On Wednesday the 3d inst. the dwelling of Abraham Shaffer, in West providence township, was burned to the ground. The family being absent, except a young hired girl, who was left in charge of the house, almost the entire contents of the building, including clothing, furniture &c., were destroyed. No blame is attached to any one as the fire seems to have been purely accidental. The house was an old style log building with the chimney outside and the pipe from the cooking stove running through the logs into it. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the building either from the stove pipe or through apertures in the chimney. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of the loss sustained by Mr. Shaffer.

VICTIMIZED.—The last victim hereabouts is an old man, and we would be very loth to speak of an old man as foolish, were it not that in doing so we are convinced that we but repeat his own estimate of himself. His name is Basil B., and his residence is Bedford county, in this state. He stopped in this city on his way to Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, he left the hotel where he was stopping and walked out upon Canal street, near Penn. He there met the traditional "gentlemanly looking man," who got into conversation with him. After a brief time spent in talking common places, the "gentlemanly" broached the subject of money. He regretted, exceedingly that the banks had closed, as he needed money, which he must get before night. He had a Government bond for $100, on which, when the bank opened, he could get $115, but rather than wait until that time he would take "greenbacks for bonds," even at a great sacrifice. Had Mr. B. any money? If he had he could accommodate him so much. The tempting looking bond was displayed, was even placed in Mr. B's. hand for inspection. Just then another "gentlemanly looking man" stepped up and angrily accosted the first. He had waited long enough for that money, and it must be paid *now*. No. 1 was distressed. He had no money, and the bond more than covered the amount. Again Mr. B. was appealed to. He *had* some money, just $105.. That amount would be accepted for the bond, and this morning at any of the banks, he could get $115 for it, and so clear ten dollars by the "spec." A brief hesitation and the money was given up and the bond transferred to the victim's pocket, after which the two sharpers walked away. Then it occurred to Mr. B. to have his bond examined. The examination was made and the paper proved to be—the advertisement of an insurance company. We advise the Fort Wayne operators to let Mr. B. alone until he had recuperated. He will undoubtedly soon be ready for another picking.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The County Convention which met in Bedford on Tuesday, organized by the election of J. E. COLVIN, as President, and W. H. Dasher and Solomon F Diehl as Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared and presented their credentials:

Bedford Borough—M. A. Points, J. T. Keagy.
Bedford tp,—D. Patterson, Geo. Zimmers.
Bloody Run Bor.—M. D. Barndollar, David Sams.
Broad Top tp.—Jno. Taylor, E. Ashcom.
Coaldale Bor.—C. B. Figart, Geo. Knee.
Colerain tp.—B. F. Hetzel, N. C. Evans.
Cumberland Valley—P. Deremer, M. R. Hoffman.
Harrison—Jacob Feichtner, D. Metzgar.
Hopewell—W. H. Dasher, R. Smith.
Juniata—J. Dull, J. Zeigler.
Liberty—J. T. Shirley, I. K. Little.
Londonderry—J. Evans, ——
Monroe—Wm. Stuckey, C. C. Garlick.
Napier—D. Wonders, Jno. Wade,
Providence E.—J. Q. Nycum, ——
Providence W.—L. Piper, Wm. Avy.
Saxton Bor.—E. A. Fockler, W. C. Smith.
Schellsburg Bor.—I. Conley, J. E. Colvin.
St. Clair Tp.— —— Miller, J. A Trout.
St. Clair Bor.— ——Beckly, James Sill.
Southampton.—D. Tewell, ——
Snake Spring—Solomon F. Diehl, Jacob S. Ritchey.
Union.—(Not represented.)
Woodberry M.—M. H. Detwiler, J. Holsinger.
Woodberry S.—Dr. C. Long, J. T. Ketring.
Woodberry Bor.—S. Fluck, —— Lee.

Nominations for Representative being called for, J. T. Keagy nominated Adjt. J. H. Longenecker. Jos Dull nominated Geo. S. Mullin, and William Stuckey nominated Captain J. S. Stuckey. Before balloting the name of G. S. Mullin was withdrawn, and upon counting the ballots

J. H. Longenecker had.....25 votes
J. S. Stuckey had.....22 "

The following is the result of the ballot for Commissioner

Lewis A. May had.....24
James Fink " 10
H. B. Mock " 4
Josiah Penrose " 8

For Poor Director

Josiah M. Lehman had.....28
John H. Shafer " 18

The preceding nominations were all made unanimous: Jacob Evans, Esq., of Londonderry, and Charles L. Buck, of South Woodberry, were respectively nominated by acclamation for Auditor and Coronor. On motion it was.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Cessna, be the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Bedford county for Congress and that he be empowered to select his own conferees to the congressional conference of this District.

Resolved, That D. W. Rowe, of Franklin county, is the choice of Bedford county for Additional Law Judge, and that S. L. Russell, N. C. Evans, and J. T. Keagy be appointed Conferees, with instructions to support his nomination before the Judicial Conference.

The nominations having been completed the following gentlemen were named as the County Committee for the ensuing year:

Bedford Bor.—J. W. Lingenfelter, *Chm'n.*
" " —J. T. Keagy, *Sec'y.*
Bedford Tp.—Thos. Hughes.
Bloody Run Bor.—M. D. Barndollar.
Broad Top Tp.—E. S. Ashcom.
Coaldale Bor.—Geo. Figard.
Colerain Tp.—N. C. Evans.
Cumberland Valley—Francis Growden.
Harrison—Calvin Mullin.
Hopewell—W. H. Dasher.
Juniatia—E. V. Wertz.
Liberty—I. K. Little.
Londonderry—Jno. Wilhelm, Jr.
Monroe—Jas. S. Messersmith.
Napier—D. M. Wonders.
Providence E.—W. Gracy.
Providence W.—W. W. Sparks.
Saxton Bor.—E. A. Fockler.
Schellsburg—Capt. D. W. Mullin.
St. Clair Bor.—H. Beckly.
" " Tp.—W. Oster.
Southampton—Thomas Tewell.
Snake Spring—Sol. F. Diehl.
Union—Joseph Riddle.
Woodberry Bor.—D. F. Keagy.
Woodberry M.—J. M. Brenneman.
Woodberry S.—Dr. C. Long.

On motion of J. T. Keagy the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Delegates of the National Union Republican party of Bedford county, in County Convention assembled, this 9th day of June, A. D., 1868:

1. We cordially approve the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX and the platform of principles adopted at Chicago.

2. Believing it would conduce to harmony, and give general satisfaction if nominations were made by the direct popular vote, we do therefore adopt that system, commonly called the Crawford County System.

3. The nominating elections shall be held on the first Saturday of June of each year hereafter. The polls shall open at 2 o'clock and be closed at 5 P. M. The election committee shall consist of three persons for each election district. They shall this year be appointed by the Chairman of the County Committee. Hereafter they shall be elected at the nominating election, to serve for the next year. They shall keep an accurate list of the names of voters, and return a copy thereof, with the tally list and result, and also the names of the persons elected to hold the next nominating election, to the Chairman of the County Committee, by the first mail after the election. No one but a recognized member of the party shall be permitted to vote. The Chairman of the County Committee shall forthwith announce the result, giving the figures in detail for each election district. The candidate having the largest number of votes shall be the nominee. If the election committee do not attend, the voters at the polls at the hour of opening, shall select an election committee.

4. We urge upon Republicans the necessity for a full turnout at the nominating elections; and upon election committees not only the necessity for rigorous honesty and fairness, but that this shall be transparently evident, and that even the appearance of bias should be avoided. We go for Principles not men. The welfare of the cause of National Republicanism is of more importance than the success of individuals.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

THE BREAK ON THE HUNTINGDON AND BROADTOP RAILROAD.—We have not received, nor have we been able to learn, the full particulars of the accident of Friday last, but as far as we can ascertain the following seem to be the main facts of the case:

On Friday the 5th inst., as a coal train, of 25 cars, was passing the tressel work at Rough and Ready station, a break occurred in the tressling, by which all the cars were precipitated to the ground, a distance of from 50 to 65 feet. The engine and front carriage of the tender were saved by putting on a full head of steam and breaking the coupling. One man, a brakeman, on the train, was killed, and another narrowly escaped. The brakeman on the rear of the train seeing the bridge give way, shut down the brakes on several cars and called to his fellow brakeman somewhere about the middle of the train to run back and jump off, which he attempted to do, but the sudden check of the brakes broke the coupling and separated him from the rear cars, seeing which he jumped from the train, before it went over, and alighted in marshy ground a distance of 65 feet below, escaping, as far as we have been able to learn, without any serious injury. The first brakeman on the train went down with it, and was crushed to death. We learn that the break in the road was repaired on Thursday, the 11th inst., and the whole road put in running order again. The loss in breakage, &c., is estimated at about $50,000.00. It speaks well for the careful management of the road, that, though over eleven years in operation, this is the first accident that has happened on any of the tressling.

"A WORD TO THE WISE." &c—The political campaign in Bedford county is now fairly opened by the Republican party. They have put in the field an excellent ticket, and started the ball a rolling. Now there is one matter that we would urge upon our friends,—not from personal motives alone—but because we think the party would be benefitted. Our proposition is this: *subscribe for the* INQUIRER. This may look as though we were the only ones directly interested, but such is not the case. Of course we are pecuniarily benefitted to a greater or less extent, but we are sure that from the principles we advocate and the character of our paper, that the individual who reads it, and the community where it is circulated, receives a fair return for the money invested. So it is with any good sound Republican paper. Unless one were brought to a knowledge of the fact, scarce an estimate could be formed of the help afforded a party by the liberal circulation of its local journals. An immense amount of good is done in this way, without much cost or show. Then why not use this means. What we want is that our friends endeavor to induce every Republican in their neighborhood to take the paper. This can easily be done with very little trouble, and the interests of the party thereby considerably advanced. Let us hear from you friends, with a good to the club INQUIRER from each district. Who will be first?

ORGANIZE.—Every township in the county should have a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. There are young men in every district who would be greatly benefitted by moving in this direction at once. Opportunity would then be afforded such as have ability to acquire prominence in their neigbborhood, and at the same time they would be doing their party a service. There is not a district but has men competent to discuss the issues of the campaign from the stump. All that is wanting is for some one to begin the movement. Who will lead? and what township will present the first organized club? Let us hear.

"NO TRUST."—We would say a word in relation to what is becoming, or has already become, a very pernicious practice among store keepers and business men generally. In what we say we offer no excuse for ourselves, nor reflect upon any one in particular, but simply write what has come under our immediate observation, allowing what we say for the benefit of those whom it may hit. In nearly every store, in every town or village in the country, posted in plain view to the entering customer, may be seen a placard announcing that "No TRUST" is one of the peculiar rules of that particular establishment. This is all very well. It is a good text when impartially adhered to. But how often is it the case that much evil and injustice is done under the cover of its provisions. We will illustrate: The wealthy man of the community enters the place where groceries are vended at retail. Having a large family he desires to, and does purchase, a considerable quantity, and orders the goods and the bill for their amount sent to his house. The proprietor rubs his hands in great glee, the clerk smiles blandly, the bill is made out, the amount, (fifty dollars or more, in all probability,) entered upon the book, the coffee, tea, sugar, ham, or whatever, sent around, and for a time the matter of pay is apparently overlooked,—the rule of "No Trust" laid aside. This practice is carried on for months—probably a year or more. Bill after bill is contracted by, and entered against this same wealthy man, and nothing mentioned in regard to pay—"No Trust" is forgotten. The store-keeper foregoes the use of his money all this time, allowing it to remain in the hands of a man fully able to pay the cash. His goods go out and the rich man is not one who helps replenish the stock. And yet this is said to be a place where no credit is allowed. Verily so; and we will show in what cases it is made an inflexible rule, rigidly enforced. The child of a poor, unfortunate, family-hampered laborer steps up to the counter, and, with great tears stealing down her pallid cheeks, asks that her father might be trusted for a few days to the least bit of tea to nourish a sick mother, or a pound of meat to satisfy a father's labor-sharpened appetite, or probably the most insignificant delicacy to sustain life in a delicate babe. Mark the result of her pleadings. Throwing himself upon his dignity, the obtuse clerk sternly points to the sign above the counter and says, "our rule is "No Trust," The proprietor scowls and says, "we keep no books." The child passes out, and unless some more humane store keeper is found, that family, in all probability, suffers for what was to them at that time among the very necessaries of life. The man fully able to pay the cash enjoys his luxuries and pays for them when he pleases—simply because he is considered a "good man." The poor man who is unable to pay as he goes, is deprived of them, because, forsooth, this same rich man, or another of like standing, owes him for work done, and making it a rule to pay his hands but once a month, thus unthinkingly aids in depriving a needy family and doing injustice to an honest man. This is certainly acting in bad faith, if not dishonestly, toward the poor by those who should ever be ready to contribute to their sustenance. And yet how often is it made the practice of our merchants and other business men to refuse to trust the poor but honest laborer to a dime's worth for a day, whilst the rich are allowed to run immense bills for a year or more. We would simply ask, is this right?

ENFORCE THE HOG LAW.—For months past our streets and squares have been infested with herds of swine. From the fat porker fit for the shambles to tiny piggy they have unmolested roamed the streets, wallowed in the gutters, ploughed our gardens gratuitously, and been ridden by the boys for the diversion of thecrowd. In fact they have enjoyed to the utmost limit all the privileges and immunities granted to cattle, geese and goats, which as we all know have always enjoyed the freedom of the town. Indeed hogs, cattle, geese and goats seem to be the pet nuisances of the town. Now we would like to know whether there are no ordinances prohibiting these pests. If there are why are they not enforced? Let the council see to it that they are enforced. If officers are negligent, turn them out and put others in. Let us have a reform in this matter at once.

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been wise, the dire neccessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. Plantation Bitters, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some *slight* difficulty of the Stomach, which would eventuate in Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaints, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death. Plantation Bitters will prevent these premonitory symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health good.

TO JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.—Warranty Deeds, Judgment Notes, (bound) Judgment Notes, (in sheets) Affidavits, Bonds and Attachment, s Executions of Attachment, Judgment Bonds Summons. Subpoenas, Executions, Warrants, and all blanks used by Justices and Constables for sale at this office. Orders by mail promptly filled.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expense, and without the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our proposition to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance—$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune* into the county by this arrangement. tf.

MARRIED.

May 31st, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. AMOS FURNEY, of Monroe tp., to Miss CHARLOTTE MELOTT, of East Providence tp.

Special Notices.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP
A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled, For sale by all druggists. july15,67-y1

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Governor having signed the Bill granting Pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, we are prepared to make application in the proper form.

This law provides for those who are not worth over $500 in real or personal Estate, and those who served in Pennsylvania regiments, or their widows.

As those applications must be made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, it will be necessary for those desiring to make application to inform us before hand when they intend to bring in their witnesses so that we can suggest a time when there will be a Judge on hand.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Claim Agents.
may15:tf.

Mental Depression.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and, of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are real, for it is a *real disorder*—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives.

In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulent known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has proven itself, by many years of trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
WOODBERRY, PENN'A.
HENRY FLUCK, Proprietor.
This is one of the finest and best furnished houses in the community in which it is located. Ample accommodations and
TERMS: MODERATE.
june12:3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jonathan Potts, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Southampton tp., by the Register of Bedford County, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately; and all persons having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB POTTS, Admr.
June12:6t

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The well known "Meyers farm," in East Providence Tp., containing 200 ACRES, over 100 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; balance well timbered with white pine, hemlock and white oak. On the premises are erected a first class country DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN and all the necessary out houses. There is a never failing spring at the door. The above property is offered at private sale until the 21st DAY OF JULY. Terms reasonable, persons desiring to purchase this valuable property should apply at once to CHRISTOPHER MEYERS, on the premises, or
June12:5t E. F. KERR, Bedford Pa.

TWO SCHOOL HOUSES FOR SALE—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE ERECTION OF TWO NEW ONES.

The Board of School Directors of Bedford township will sell at public outcry, in the Borough of Bedford, at the Hotel of Joshua J. Shoemaker, on SATURDAY the 20th inst., the old school houses located at or near the residences of Jacob Fetter and John Fetter in said township.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the erection of two new buildings to take the place of the above specified old ones. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at that time. By order of the Board.

HUGH MOORE,
SAMUEL WALTER,
june12:2t Building Committee.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Valentine Metz, late of East Providence Township, deceased, will offer at Public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1868, the following described Real Estate, to wit; A FARM OR TRACT OF LAND in Broadtop Township, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less, fifty of which are cleared and under fence, with a story and a half LOG HOUSE, a double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, and joining lands of William P. Young, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., John Foor and others.

TERMS—One half of the purchase money at the confirmation of sale, and the other half to be paid in one year, with interest from date, to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
June12 JOHN W. SAMS, Trustee.

AT LYNCH'S
HARDWARE STORE
YOU WILL FIND A
FIRST RATE GRAIN CRADLE,
THE BEST IN BEDFORD.
GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES & SNATHES,
LOTS OF THEM.
HAY RAKES AND FORKS,
SCYTHES, STONES AND RIFLES.
FIELD WATER CANS
AND DEMIJOHNS.
ALL KINDS OF ROPE.
CHURNS AND ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, all sizes,
In fact everything usually kept in a
A FIRST CLASS HARDWARE STORE.
Call at the sign of the
BIG SAW.
je12:4t

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.
J. M. SHOEMAKER
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.
HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT
THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED
PRICES, WHICH HE WILL
SELL VERY CHEAP.
GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR
YOURSELVES.
Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. je12

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. j12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Archibald Perdew, Esq., late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately; and all persons having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
ELIJAH PERDEW, Adm'r.,
jun5:6t Bean's Cove, Southampton tp.

CAUTION.—We, the undersigned, do hereby forbid and caution all persons against hunting or fishing on any of our lands or premises, or rambling over our fields or meadows and throwing down our fences, as we are disposed hereafter to put the law in force against any person or persons so offending. MICHAEL CARPENTER,
SAMUEL LOGUE,
JACOB CARPENTER, Jr.
SAM'L CARPENTER,
MICHAEL B. MILLER,
ABM & LEVI MILLER,
JACOB COCHENOUR,
LEVI CARPENTER.
jun5:3t

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address
STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

MERCHANTS are hereby notified to lift their License before the first day of July next, and save costs. jun5:3t I. MENGEL, Treas.

FOR SALE, one new Norten & Owen, double grinding BARK MILL, either for steam or horse power. For particulars address the subscriber at Cumberland Valley, Pa.
may15:1m. A. SMITH.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with ad without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office
Nov 2, 1866

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN, PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, and all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE, RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.05	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR8.25	AR4.25
6.23	8.03	McConnellstown	8.03	4.31
6.30	8.10	Pleasant Grove,	7.55	4.24
6.44	8.24	Marklesburg,	7.40	4.10
6.58	8.38	Coffee Run,	7.26	3.56
7.05	8.45	Rough & Ready	7.19	3.49
7.16	8.55	Cove,	7.08	3.38
7.20	8.59	Fisher's Summit	7.04	3.34
AR7.36	AR 9.13	Saxton,	LE6.50	LE3.20
LE7.45	LE 9.18			
8.00	9.36	Riddlesburg,	6.34	3.03
8.06	9.43	Hopewell,	6.27	2.56
8.21	9.57	Piper's Run,	6.13	2.42
8.38	10.14	Tatesville,	5.56	2.25
8.49	10.25	Bloody Run,	5.44	2.14
AR8.53	AR 10.30	Mount Dallas.	5.40	LE 2.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.25	Saxton,	AR 6.45	AR3.15
8.05	9.40	Coalmont,	6.30	3.00
8.10	9.45	Crawford,	6.25	2.55
AR8.20	AR 9.55	Dudley,	LE 6.15	LE2.45
		Broad Top City.		

May15:6s JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN.
THE WEEKLY BANKRUPT REGISTER.
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

The *Register* publishes no reports of Bankrupts, Adjudications, Meetings, Discharges, Solicitors, &c., except those taken by its special Reporters from the Dockets and Records of the District Courts in Bankruptcy. and these give, EVERY MONDAY, THE LATEST RELIABLE INFORMATION of persons and matters in bankruptcy in all parts of the Union.

The chief value of the Register to the *Legal profession*, is the *weekly* publication of correct Law and Practice Reports of important cases in the several District Courts; especial and particular attention being given to the Decisions of Judge Blatchford, in this, the principal District of the country.

Inspect it at your *Register's* office, or at the *District Clerk's* office, and judge for yourselves.

Subscriptions may be forwarded direct, or be made through the Registers in Bankruptcy, or U. S. District Clerks.

TERMS.

Subscription per annum (in advance) $5 00
Six months subscription 2 50
Back numbers from the commencement furnished in all cases, until further notice. No subscription for less than a Volume of six months.
Sample Copies sent free on Application.
GEORGE T. DELLER, Publisher,
may15:4t 95 Liberty Street, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. G. MINNICH,
DENTIST,
Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
All operations on the natural teeth, such as
FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c.
performed in the best style.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Mar7,68:6m

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.
All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

GLOBE FACTORY.—The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends that he is prepared to do
CARDING, SPINNING, FULLING, DYING, &c., and though he intends erecting a
A NEW FACTORY THIS SUMMER,
it will not interfere with the
RUNNING OF THE OLD ONE.
His numerous customers will find him ever
READY TO ACCOMMODATE THEM.
1may:3m JOHN KEAGY.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY!
30,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.
The undersigned having leased the large new Woolen Factory erected recently at Waterside, for a number of years, respectfully informs the old customers of the Factory and the public generally that will need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool as has been the custom heretofore. Carpets will be made to order at all times, Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our peddler, Wm. H. Ralston, will call on all the old customers and the public generally in due time for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool.
The highest market price will be paid for wool in cash. N. B. Wool carding, spinning and country Fulling will be done in the best manner at short notice. JOHN I. NOBLE & BRO.
may15:3m.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2mos.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large assortment of D. R. KING & CO'S. Ladies' Misses, and Children's
GAITERS, BOOTS and SHOES,
made to order. Ladies call and see them. They speak for themselves.
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

ESTATE OF JEREMIAH AKERS, deceased. The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of Jeremiah Akers, late of Monroe tp., Bedford county, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make the same known to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment. ABIA AKERS,
may29 Anministrator.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, for HOWLAND'S LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT, AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN. The work comprises an accurate history of his Military and Civil Career. Agents will find this the book to sell at the present time. The *largest commission given.* We employ no General Agents, and offer *extra* inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing *directly* with the *publishers.* For descriptive circulars and terms address,
ma29:3m J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Jane Kean, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. B. CRAMER,
May 8, 1868. Bedford, Pa.

BACON!
Choice Sugar Cured Bacon,
SHOULDERS, HAMS and DRIED BEEF,
in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

IF the public desire anything [illegible]
Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS!
G. R. OST

Farm, Garden & Household.

PRUNING.

BY JOHN H., LONG ISLAND.

Pruning trees like making good bread is an art not to be learned through books and newspapers, but through individual study and experience. Trees differ so much in their form and habit of growth and the uses we require them for, as well as the diversity of the soil and climate, that it is plain no mere theory will be adapted to all conditions and tastes of the planter. Add to this too many of our horticultural writers are mere theorist, own not an acre, and have no practical experience, and their ideas often derived from reading foreign publications that form the diversity of soil and climate of Europe are not well suited to this country. You may ask if mere theory is worth so little why does the writer put his pen to paper. The reply is very much like the Friends say when they have performed a religious duty, "done for the peace and satisfaction of my *own* mind."

But about pruning we will take up the apple first. Some writers will tell you to cut off all the limbs half way when transplanted; we say not, for if you do the head will be filled with treble the number of shoots that are wanted to grow, and next year you will have to cut most of them off. Apple trees differ so much in the form of their growth that no rule but good judgment will apply. Some, if they have plenty of good roots, will only need thinning out all the inner branches and twigs, leaving only three or four main limbs, such as you wish to remain and form a good head. We believe the buds of last *year's growth are much the strongest* on all trees, possess more vitality and it is unwise to cut all the young wrowth off as some do.

Having so trimmed the branches with a reference to the future shape of the tree when first planted, it will need but little trimming again in several years, except to remove young suckers, if any come. Apple trees should be so shaped by prunings that a person can climb with ease through the branches near the body and take his basket with him. This is the ideal of a perfectly shaped tree. A tree can be trimmed too much for its health and longevity, too many of the little spray and small branches cut away, but it is seldom done. Cherry trees, we generally let alone with the exception of properly shaping the head when first planted and always having reference to the number and size of the roots.

And we may remark it is better to stake and tie trees when planted, if deficient in roots, than to mutilate the top of fruit trees too much. In pruning ornamental deciduous trees, we should be governed by the shape we wish them to take. If we want thick bushy trees, that will give a dense shade around the dwelling, then we should cut back severely. The American Elm may be trimmed to a bare pole and so may the Maples, except the Norway, which is dense enough naturally without any assistance from art. But if they are for avenues or for street planting, where a quick, upright growth is wanted, then thinning out the inner branches near the trunk is all that is necessary. Where trees are liable to have their branches torn and split by the high winds, like the White or Silver leaf Maple, forming them into round heads by cutting one-half back all the leading branches when young will obviate this trouble. If we wish our Larches to grow tall and wide spreading, we may cut out the small branches; but we think the beauty of the Larch, especially the European, which is so far superior to the American that the latter should never be planted for ornament, is in its compactness of growth. A Larch that has been trimmed back to one-half of its length of branches, when transplanted, is one of the most beautiful trees for three months we have seen. Evergreens should be purned by the nurseryman before they are sold, and then the planter will have little else to do but take good care of them. While we admire the lofty head of the deciduous shade tree with its wide-spread sweeping branches, a neat, compact evergreen suits most persons best. We like symmetry of shape more than we care for exuberance of growth or a great size. An occasional White Pine lifting its head above the surrounding trees is a striking object in a landscape, but we want but few in our yards. The neat dark green of the Balsam Fir, short lived though it be, will cause it still to be planted for immediate effect. They, if planted in moist soils, and the leading top-shoot cut off, will retain their beauty many years.

Few are aware how evergreen trees can be changed in form and habit by judicious use of the shears. The tendency of the Fir is to run up tall and lose its lower branches. By cutting off the leading shoot occasionally, to prevent this habit, it is a tree of beauty quite desirable. The Norway Spruce can be made to grow nearly as we wish. By summer pruning one-half of the young growth, it will throw out an abundance of young buds, and in a year or two an open young tree be converted into a very close growing one. Early in the summer is the best time to trim evergreens, or in truth any other tree, if we have time to attend to it, as the wound soon heals over and the buds below will be increased and strengthened. In selecting Spruce trees we should be governed by the form we want them to assume. If for picturesque effect, then select trees of drooping habit, whose limbs sweep down towards the ground. As Spruces are all seedlings, and each differs in some way from the other, we can have them, by a little care and pruning, to assume the shape we want. By cutting off the leader repeatedly they will spread wide over the ground; or by shearing them annually they become round as a top. But Hemlock bears the shears the best of any of the American Evergreens we are acquainted with, if pruned in summer while in active growth.

We can form it into a low beautiful hedge, a round compact tree, its lowest branches resting on the ground like a cone; or we can elevate it among the tallest trees, a compeer to the White pine. Pines are pruned by cutting off, in summer, one-half or more of the central shoot. If this is done at the proper time, frequently young buds will start beneath. This is frequently necessary to keep the upper branches from extending beyond the lower, as this spoils the shape. Most people want an evergreen to branch low and slope gradually and evenly to the top.

There is not as much attention given to pruning shrubs as there should be. Neatness and compactness of form is most compatible to abundance of flowers, and if by frequent cuttings they become deformed or stunted throw them away and plant young bushes. Where one likes variety, some varieties may be trained up to a single stalk, like a tree, all side shoots cut away. We have seen beautiful Forsythia, Philadelphus or Syringa and Weigelia treated in this way like miniature trees, and they excelled them in beauty; but this article is long enough, and even now needs pruning.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

MY PLAN.

BY J. H. CREIGHTON, IRONTON, O.

Much has been written about pear trees, and a stranger to their habits might think they were a sickly and uncertain kind of tree. I fear that beginners will be discouraged. My plan is to plant and keep planting. If one blights I cut it back, expecting in most instances that it will entirely recover and run its chance not to blight again for many years. Whether it is cut back immedi-

Now I will make a statement that some of your readers may correct if they can. After all that has been said about *blight*, I don't know of any case where it destroyed *twenty-five* per cent of an orchard of a hundred trees. In most cases only a few. Now shall we be discouraged because a few darlings are blighted. My remedy for blight is *plant*. If one dies I plant two, if two die I plants four. If it should be said they are costly, I reply that I get them when small and keep them on hand ready to set out. I don't believe blight is contagious. It don't come often, even in the low land.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Humorous.

WHY are jokes like nuts? Because the dryer they are, the better they crack.

WHAT thing is that which the more we cut the longer it becomes? A ditch.

AN unrecognized member of the nobility—The man that is Lord knows who.

WHAT sort of a cravat would a hog be most likely to chose? A pig's tye.

MANY a member of Congress, when he is in his seat, is out of his place.

DOCTORS and physiognomists are not dissimilar, both being phiz-icians.

THE real champions of the ring—mothers with daughters to marry.

HOW sweet to recline in the lapse of ages—say about eighteen.

TAKE two letters from money, and there will be but one left.

SOME fishermen use cotton for bait; so do some women.

HOW to make a tall man "short." Borrow from him.

WHEN is a blow from a lady welcome?—When she strikes you agreeably.

MISERY loves company—so does a marriageable young woman.

A man who courts a young woman in the starlight probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

WHAT is the difference between a young lady and a night cap? One is born to wed, and the other's worn to bed.

THE following rules are posted in a New Jersey school house; "No kissing the girls in school hours; no lickin the master during holidays."

A Miller in giving a testimonial to the proprietor of a powder for destroying vermin, astounds us with the assertion: "A fortnight since I was full of rats, and now I don't think I have one."

"AM I not a little pale?" inquired a lady who was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor.

"You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

SIR WALTER SCOTT meeting a beggar, who importuned him for sixpence, the great unknown not having one, gave him a shilling, adding, with a laugh, "Mind now, sir, you owe me a sixpence." "Och, sure enough," said the beggar, "ane heaven grant you may live till I pay you!"

"MY dear," said a rural wife to her husband, on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

"Pa," said a little friend of ours, "what's the use of giving our little pigs so much milk? they make hogs of themselves?" Pa walked away.

KISSING.—

"Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce would kiss a brother;
But women want to kiss so badly,
They kiss and kiss each other."

A LADY REPLIES.

"Men do not kiss among themselves,
It's well that they refrain;
The bitter dose would vex them so
They ne'er would kiss again."

BRIDGET'S LEMONADE.—"Bridget! Bridget! why don't you bring up the lemonade?" said Mrs. S., on the Fourth of July, from the top of the kitchen stairs. "Why, marm," said Bridget wiping the sweat from her red face with her checked apron, as she put her head round the staircase partition, "why, marm, you see the ice I put in the lemonade is so hard that it hasn't melted yet, though it's stirring it over the fire I've been for the last fifteen minutes or more.

A FRIEND once visiting an unworldly philospher, whose mind was his kingdom expressed surprise at the smallness of his apartment. "Why you have not room," he said, "to swing a cat!" "My friend," was the serene, unappreciative reply, "I do not want to swing a cat."

A LEAP YEAR DIALOGUE.—"Miss, will you take my arm?"

"Yes, and you too"

"Can't spare but the arm," replied the bachelor.

"Then, "replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is go the whole hog or nothing."

THACKERAY used to tell of an Irishwoman begging alms from him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all your life!" but when he only pulled out his snuff box, immediately added: "and never overtake ye."

"JOHN," said a gentleman to his servant, "I am going to church, and if it should rain, I wish you would come with the umdrella for me; however, you need not come unless it should rain downright." The gentleman went. It did rain; but John had gone to the other end of the town to see Mary. His master came back with drenched garments, and a look of implacable anger. "John," said he, "Why didn't you bring the umbrella?" "Because, sir," replied John' "it rained slanting."

TRYING TO DECIDE.—A traveller stopped at a public house in Maine for the purpose of getting dinner, knocked, but received no answer. Going in, he found a little white-headed man in the embrace of his wife, who had his head under her arm, while with the other she was giving her little lord a pounding. Wishing to put an end to the fight, our traveller knocked on the table, and cried out in a loud voice, "Hallos, here! who keeps this house?" The husband, though much out of breath, answered: "Stranger, that's what we are trying to decide."

DUST AND GIRLS.—A few Sabbaths since Eda was allowed to go to Sabbath school, her first time, and there she learned the startling intelligence that she was made of dust. Little Eda's mind was fully impressed with the importance of the great truth, as was evinced by her frequent reference to the subject in the shape of questions unanswerable. One morning, however she propounded a stunner, which brought down the house. Intently watching her mother sweeping, as if to learn the art she must finally practise, saying not a word, her eye rested on the little heap of dirt accumulated by her mother's broom. Just as the dirt was to be swept into the street, the little philosopher burst forth with, "Ma, ma! why don't you save the dust to make some more little girls?"

"SAM, are you one of the Southern chivalry?" "No, massa, I'se one of the Southern shovelry. I shoveled dirt at Dutch Gap Canal."

THE essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in and the beauty of action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.

IT is not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to ripen. So in life it is when romance is past that practical usefulness begins.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
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EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
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For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

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Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. ☞25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

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Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wenderful quality.

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Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

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Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

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THOMAS M. LYNCH.

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William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

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Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

apr3

						Taxes
			BROADTOP.			
55	acres,		Wm. A. Gray			1 90
440	do	33	perches,	James Patton		6 80
440	do	130	do	do	do	14 20
175	do	131	do	do	do	7 10
58	do	44	do	do	do	2 63
63	do		Jacob Meyers			7 88
30	do		Lewis T. Watson			12 45
372	do		Samuel L. Tobias			28 84
205	do		Newin & Marshall			66 40
289	do		Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell			7 23
14	do		James Figard			80
396	do	129	do	James Razor		2 10
405	do		Ulrich Danner			3 43
5	do		Aaron Evans			46
60	do		Wm. Figard			22 75
3	do		Anderson Lewis & Evans			1 25
110	do	150	do	James Patton		5 70
393	do	197	do	James Patton		5 53
76	do		Wm. Anderson's heirs			38 39
30	do		Hunting'n & B T R R Co			1 17
250	do		do	do		58 89
155	do		John McCandles			18 38
50	do		Rev. P. E. Phelps			29 65
120	do		Phillips & Russell			77 62
119	do		James Patton			6 25
165	do		do	do		8 90
100	do		Naomi Fisher			31 20
135	do		John W. Whitney			110 39
50	do		do	do		40 75
30	do		do	do		24 45
164	do		Jno. Devereux part Jno. Belt			16 20
70	do	145	do	Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half		13
150	do		Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract			20 59
			COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.			
3	do		Andrew Kyhock			48
427	do		Arthur Brown			96
50	do		Philip Diehl			36
			HARRISON TOWNSHIP.			
412½	do		Daniel Hinklin			9 04
349	do		John Tinman			7 71
453	do		Joseph Gardner			1 70
42	do	56	do Barly & Lyons			60
75	do		Andrew P. Miller			1 48
			HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.			
200	do		John Corly			90
150	do		James Howard			63
101½	do		Michael Sipe			45
404	do		Richard Moans			1 10
420	do		John Cheney			1 10
404	do		Joseph Moanes			1 25
409½	do		Samuel Moans			2 80
424	do	35	do Alexander Moans			2 90
192	do		Timothy Moans			1 15
200	do	54	do Israel Moans			1 08
196	do	50	do Zachariah Moans			83
222	do		Elizabeth Piper			1 15
212	do	20	do John Boyd			53
216	do	60½	do Isabella Davis			58
220½	do		William Piper			53
238	do	2	do John Hardine			63
221	do		Ignatius Hardine			53
434	do	125	do James Wilson			53
425	do		George F. Alberti			70
213	do		Joseph Lancaster			45
402	do	57	do Stephen Moans			1 24
240	do		Peter Shaw			75
200	do		Wm. Nicholas			63
25	do		Milligan & Benedict			20
9	do		Putterbaugh's heirs			15
402	do		Francis Johnson			1 43
143	do		Wm. Lane			45
365	do		Daniel Montgomery			1 13
324	do		Alex Johnson			98
368	do		George Hinish			1 09
286	do		Wm. Foster			88
75	do		Robert Montgomery			23
400	do		Isaac Cavan			2 04
400	do		Margaret Cavan			1 80
			JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.			
30	do		Nicholas Knouff			9
			LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.			
464	do		Peter Bush			1 02
250	do		Jacob Bush			78
200	do		Catharine Bush			96
108	do		Mary Elinior			18
400½	do		Christian Meyers Jr			99
395	do		Daniel Green			90
220	do		James Shaw			23
398½	do		Wm. King			45
149	do		George Wolford			14 76
400	do		Philip Amerine			1 25
464	do		Edward Allen			1 25
380	do		Abraham Amerine			1 20
447½	do		Matthew Shaw			1 25
244	do		Henry Amorine			93
426½	do		Wm. Shaw			1 25
339	do		George Amorine			1 08
271	do		Frederick Amorine			88
76	do		Philip Smith			50
435	do		Jacob Smith			1 38
433	do		John Smith			1 38
433	do		George Smith			1 38
400½	do		James Dick			1 25
231	do		Andrew Dick			1 25
400½	do		George McCall			1 25
400½	do		Joseph McCall			1 25